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Part VII.—Social Organization, Morals, The State. 120 pages, 7 papers, 3 pages of comment and 11 of bibliography.

These separate bibliographies are supplemented by a very large general bibliography of fifty-four pages. It is evident that Professor Thomas, aside from the introductory chapter of twenty-four pages and two papers included in the text, has personally contributed little to the make-up of the volume. His comments are briefly explanatory of the significance of the papers or are critical of the methods and statements of the writers. Here his suggestions are excellent.

Many of the best known writers are drawn upon: Ratzel (5 times), Howitt (5), Spencer (4), Spencer and Gillen (4), Mason, Westermarck, Pitt-Rivers, Tyler, Morgan, Boas and Thomas (2 each), and 17 others for single papers.

The selections are excellent. It is hard to see how they could be improved. The volume is well arranged; the index adequate and satisfactory. It is altogether a most useful volume of great value, particularly in the many schools and libraries poorly equipped in these fields. It should find a place in every library and can be widely used. The reviewer heartily concurs in the almost naïve opening sentence of the preface, "This book will be found very interesting if read slowly" and would add—very confusing as to details if read too fast. No one but a master can hastily go through such a mass of evidence without becoming bewildered.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Thompson, John G. *The Rise and Decline of the Wheat Growing Industry in Wisconsin.* Pp. 250. Price, 50 cents. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1909.

In this, the work which Dr. Thompson submitted as a thesis for the degree of Ph.D., the wheat industry of the State of Wisconsin is traced from its beginnings to the present time. Wisconsin affords a unique field, inasmuch as the industry sprang up with unusual rapidity and then suddenly declined. It is pointed out in detail how it spread over a wide area during the years from 1850 to 1870, and then rapidly and steadily declined.

The causes of this rise and decline are explained. The early rise is attributed to the natural adaptability of the soil, the non-forested condition of the southern and western sections of the state, the availability of markets due to the efforts of the railways, the generous land policy of the government, and the economic and race habits of the early settlers.

The rapid decline is attributed primarily to the movement toward diversified agriculture as favored by the railways, the educational institutions and economic conditions; the fall in price of wheat and rise of railroad rates during the 70's and 80's, and the lack of effective organization among the wheat growers. Diversified agriculture found its foothold in the dairying industry, tobacco, hay, potatoes and grains such as rye, oats and barley.

Later a renewed specialization appeared in some parts of the state in the form of dairying and tobacco, but the wheat industry continued to decline.

The author unfortunately minimizes the effect of soil exhaustion, which every native of large sections of the state knows to be responsible to no small extent for the decline of the industry in those sections. It is for the same reason that some of the later crops such as oats, rye and potatoes are now declining in certain parts of the state. The effect of wheat bugs is likewise, but briefly mentioned, even though they are directly responsible for the practicable absence of wheat growing in many regions which formerly had a large wheat acreage. Aside from these errors the volume is comprehensive and is a contribution to economic history.

G. G. HUEBNER.

University of Pennsylvania.

Washington, Booker T. *The Story of the Negro.* 2 vols. Pp. xiii, 769.

Price, \$3.00. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1909.

Dr. Washington's writings are always characterized by his boundless faith in the future of his own race; by an enthusiasm which makes obstacles and difficulties but incentives to greater achievement. There is likewise a vein of humor whose richest nuggets are often stories at the expense of the white man. This makes his volumes altogether interesting and stimulating.

In "The Story of the Negro" the author seeks to recount the trials and development of the people in Africa and America. In no sense is it a formal history, but rather an interpretation of the Negro's life.

Beginning with his childish notions of Africa, the general situation there is sketched in broad outline with constant drawing of moral lessons. Then follows a description of conditions under slavery. We are told of the free Negro, of fugitive slaves, of Negro abolitionists and preachers, of early settlements in the North. The first volume ends with an account of the Negro's share in the Civil War.

The second volume contains discussions of such topics as reconstruction; the Negro as a workman and land owner; the rise of professional classes; crime; schools; secret societies; Negro communities and homes; Negro art; Negro women; social and missionary work. Some of the material has been published in magazines, but much is new. A large part is drawn directly from the author's own experience and is so effectively told that the men and women named receive as it were a personal introduction to the reader.

"Few people, black or white, realize that in the Negro race, as it exists to-day in America, we have representatives of nearly every stage of civilization, from that of the primitive African to the highest modern life and science have achieved. This fact is at once a result and an indication of the rapidity with which he has arisen." This rise Dr. Washington seeks to establish by repeated accounts of individuals and groups which have progressed.

"The Story of the Negro" is, therefore, a description of the achievements
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